

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:**

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (Previously Presented) A wireless data transmitting or receiving method comprising:

(a) when a length of a collection of data in an application layer is longer than a length of a payload of a protocol, dividing the collection of data into a plurality of protocol units, and transmitting the protocol units of data after adding length information and location information of the data divided into the protocol units; and

(b) determining whether or not a loss of data has occurred, by referring to the length and location information of data divided into the protocol units in (a), and if it determined that the loss of data from the protocol units has occurred, inserting blank data into a part corresponding to lost data to re-form the entire collection of data, transmitting to an upper layer the re-formed data and signaling to the upper layer an indication of whether or not the blank data is inserted, wherein

said blank data is generated by referring to the length and location information of data, which is added to a header of a preceding or succeeding protocol unit.

2. (Previously Presented) The wireless data transmitting or receiving method of claim 1, wherein in (a), the protocol is supported by a lower layer.

3. (Canceled).

4. (Canceled).

5. (Previously Presented) A wireless data receiving method wherein application data is divided into a plurality of predetermined protocol units, and a bit stream, in which length information and location information of data divided into the protocol units is added, is received, the wireless data receiving method comprising:

(a) receiving the predetermined protocol units in a predetermined sequence, and checking whether or not data is lost, by referring to the length and location information of data added to each of the predetermined protocol units; and

(b) when the result of checking (a) indicates that data is lost from the protocol units, re-forming the collection of data by adding an amount of blank data equal to an amount of data lost, into a part from which the data was lost, and then transmitting the re-formed data to an upper layer and signaling to the upper layer an indication of whether or not the blank data is inserted, wherein

said blank data is generated by referring to the length and location information of data, which is added to a header of a preceding or succeeding protocol unit.

**Claims 6-8 (Canceled).**

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein in (b), when data in the first protocol unit of the plurality of protocol units is lost, not transmitting all of the protocol units to the upper layer.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein in (b), when data in the first protocol unit of the plurality of protocol units is lost, not transmitting all of the protocol units to the upper layer.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein in (b), when data in the first protocol unit of the plurality of protocol units is lost, not transmitting all of the protocol units to the upper layer.

12. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein in (b), when data in [[the]] a last divided protocol unit is lost, blank data of ~~equal~~ a length is inserted into the equal to a length of a preceding divided protocol data unit is inserted, and then the data and information on the changed length is transmitted.

13. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 2, wherein in (b), when data in [[the]]  
a last divided protocol unit is lost, blank data of ~~equal a length is inserted into the~~ equal to a  
length of a preceding divided protocol data unit is inserted, and then the data and information on  
the changed length is transmitted.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein in (b), when data in [[the]]  
a last divided protocol unit is lost, blank data of ~~equal a length is inserted into the~~ equal to a  
length of a preceding divided protocol data unit is inserted, and then the data and information on  
the changed length is transmitted.

**Claims 15-17. (Canceled).**

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein in (b), when the loss of  
data from the protocol units is determined, determining whether or not to transmit the data  
according to a characteristic of an application layer.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein in (b), when the loss of  
data from the protocol units is determined, determining whether or not to transmit the data  
according to a characteristic of an application layer.

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20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein in (b), when the loss of data from the protocol units is determined, determining whether or not to transmit the data according to a characteristic of an application layer.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

22. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

**Claims 23 and 24 (Canceled).**

25. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

**Claims 26-28 (Canceled).**

29. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

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30. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

31. (Original) The method of claim 11 wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

32. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

33. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

34. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the protocol is a radio link protocol (RLP).

**Claims 35-37. (Canceled).**

38. (Previously Presented) An apparatus for transmitting or receiving wireless data, comprising:

a transmitting means for dividing a collection of data in an application layer into a plurality of protocol units, adding length information and location information of the data to a header of each unit and transmitting the protocol units; and

a receiving means for determining whether or not data included in the protocol units is lost, by referring to the length and location information of the data added to the header of each of the predetermined protocol units received from the transmitting means, re-forming the collection of data by inserting blank data into any part from which data is lost and signaling to an upper layer an indication of whether or not the blank data is inserted.

39. (Original) The apparatus of claim 38, wherein the plurality of protocol units is supported by a lower layer.

40. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 38, wherein the transmitting means comprises:

a data determining unit for comparing a length of the collection of data in the application layer with a size of a payload; and

a format processing unit for dividing the collection of data into a plurality of protocol units when the length of the application layer is longer than the length of the payload, and adding the length information and location information of the divided data to the header of each protocol unit.

41. (Original) The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the payload is of a format supported by a lower layer.

42. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 38, wherein the receiving means comprises:

a packet extracting unit for extracting header information and payload from each protocol unit while transmitting data received from the transmitting means to the upper layer; and

a data processing unit for determining whether or not data included in the protocol units is lost, by referring to information on the length and location of data added to the header, and re-forming the whole collection of data by inserting blank data into any part from which data is determined to be lost.

43. (Original) The apparatus of claim 42, wherein the data added to the header is extracted by the packet extracting unit.

**44. (Canceled).**

45. (Currently Amended) A wireless data communication method comprising:

(a) when a length of a collection of data in an application layer is longer than a length of a payload of a protocol, dividing the collection of data into a plurality of protocol units, and



transmitting the protocol units of data after adding length information and location information of the data divided into the protocol units; and

(b) receiving the protocol units which are transmitted, determining whether or not a loss of data ~~to a last divided protocol unit~~ has occurred in the received protocol units, by referring to ~~the information on~~ the length and location information of data divided into the protocol units in (a), above, and if it determined that data in a last divided protocol unit is lost such that a length of the last divided protocol unit is unknown, inserting blank data of ~~an equal~~ a length equal to a length of a preceding divided protocol data into a part corresponding to the lost data to re-form the entire collection of data to any data lost from said last divided protocol unit into a preceding divided protocol unit, and then the data and information on the changed length is transmitted.

46. (Currently Amended) A wireless data receiving method wherein application data is divided into a plurality of predetermined protocol units, and a bit stream, in which length information and location information of data divided into the protocol units is added, is received, the wireless data receiving method comprising:

(a) receiving the predetermined protocol units in a predetermined sequence, and checking whether or not data is lost, by referring to the information on the length and location of data added to each of the predetermined protocol units; and

(b) determining whether or not a loss of data ~~to a last divided protocol unit~~ has occurred in the received protocol units, by referring to ~~the information on~~ the length and location information of data in said bit stream, and if it determined that data in a last divided protocol unit

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is lost such that a length of the last divided protocol unit is unknown, inserting blank data of an  
equal a length equal to a length of a preceding divided protocol data into a part corresponding to  
the lost data to re-form the entire collection of data to any data lost from said last divided  
protocol unit into a preceding divided protocol unit, and then the data and information on the  
changed length is transmitted.